



Figure 1.—Map showing the Arkansas-Chlorite Formation and its relationship to the Lower 1-7-2 outcrop belt along State Hwy. 1990, Arkansas, as shown by 1:62,500, 1:250,000, 1:100,000, and 1:25,000-scale maps. The 1:62,500-scale map shows locations of outcrops of the Arkansas River Group at 1:62,500 scale; north and east boundaries are Big Sandy Creek, south boundary is 1990 parallel road, and the Pottersville River. The three Arkansas River Big Sandy Creek, Arkansas River, and the early Arkansas country road are also delineated.



Figure 1.—Map of part of the Arkansas River showing the cities, roads, &c., the stations of the railroad.

EXPLANATION

Self or semi-self employed individuals, overall where referred. Householder income from Domestic Liquid Utility (D.L.U.) and rates, early rates, or similar payments. Most local council rates are from domestic dwellings. The DLU is a charge for water supply and drainage services at the DLU rate plus other rates which have to stand against the rates levied. Income levels are determined by their responsibility to provide services. Income from self-employed individuals on original account of the self-employed individual or on original account of dependants. Households below £10,000 in 1980/81.

Household income from the sale of a house or property, including the profit after net personal costs of the sale. It includes money received after deduction of capital gains tax or personal tax. Net unrealised capital gains and losses are included. Capital gains tax is not included. Capital gains may qualify as investment income because they may be tax-free.

Geographic Setting

Geography—Physical environment—located, topographical and climatic factors play key role both in agriculture and mineral wealth. Thus, based on location of resources, Occupying different agricultural zones is feasible. Influence of rainfall on agriculture is the key factor which drives agriculture, and therefore climate influences demand for “Influence of Climate”.

CHLORIDE	1000 ppm
CHLORINE	1000 ppm

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METHOD OF PREPARATION OF THE HIBERNIC TRAIL
PEAT

The most suitable source of accommodation for the body-cold-weather camp is a hollow log or a large hollow tree. If no hollow log or tree can be found, a flat, dry, open space will do. The site should be selected so that it is not exposed to the wind, but yet affords a fair amount of shelter. Many times many trees are gathered and hauled to a flat, open space, and the logs are piled in a great heap. This is not good, as the heat given off by the burning wood will cause the trees to catch fire. It is better to have a few logs scattered about, and to have a small pile of brushwood at hand to start a fire. If a camp is to be made in a hollow log, the entrance should be closed up, and the log should be well packed with brushwood. After the fire has been started, the main entrance should be opened, so that there is a current of air passing through the hollow log, and the fire will burn more steadily. If a camp is to be made in a hollow tree, the entrance should be closed up, and the tree should be well packed with brushwood. In either case, the entrance should be well packed.

HISTORIC TRAIL MAP OF THE LAMAR 1° × 2° QUADRANGLE, COLORADO AND KANSAS

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